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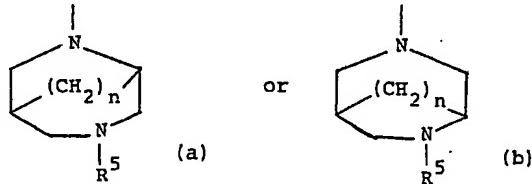
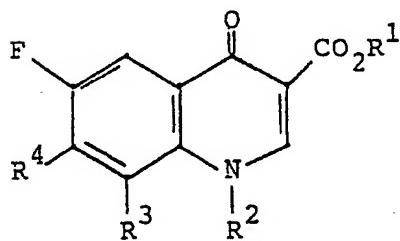
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Claims for the following Contracting States: ES + GR.

⑩ Bridged-diazabicycloalkyl quinolone carboxylic acids and esters.

⑪ Compounds of the formula

R⁴ is



and pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts thereof,
wherein

R¹ is hydrogen, (C₁-C₆)alkyl, or a pharmaceutically acceptable cation;

R² is ethyl, fluoroethyl, p-fluorophenyl, p-hydroxyphenyl or cyclopropyl;

R³ is fluorine or hydrogen; and

wherein n is 1 or 2 and R⁵ is hydrogen or (C₁-C₃)alkyl are disclosed. Also disclosed are antibacterial pharmaceutical compositions comprising the foregoing compounds, methods of using the compounds in treating bacterial infections, and intermediates for the preparation of the compounds.

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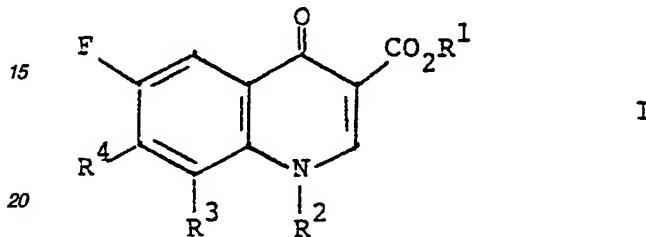
Description**BRIDGED-DIAZABICYCLOALKYL QUINOLONE CARBOXYLIC ACIDS AND ESTERS**

This invention relates to substituted bridged-diazabicycloalkyl quinolone carboxylic acids and esters, antibacterial compositions containing said compounds, methods of using said compounds, and intermediates for the preparation of said compounds.

European Patent Application 86307045.4 (Publication No. 0215650), United States Patent 4,571,396 and European Patent Application 83305148.5 (Publication No. 0106489) refer to bridged-diazabicycloalkyl quinolone carboxylic acids and esters and antibacterial compositions containing those compounds.

The present invention relates to compounds of the formula

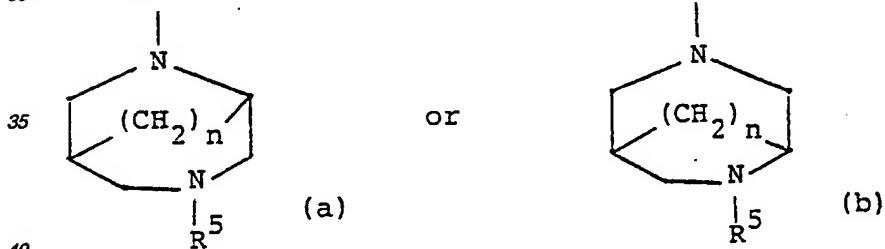
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and pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts thereof, wherein

R¹ is hydrogen, (C₁-C₆)alkyl, or a pharmaceutically acceptable cation;
R² is ethyl, fluoroethyl, p-fluorophenyl, p-hydroxyphenyl or cyclopropyl;
R³ is fluorine or hydrogen; and

30 R⁴ is



wherein n is 1 or 2 and R⁵ is hydrogen or (C₁-C₃)alkyl.

The present invention also relates to pharmaceutical compositions comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent and a compound of the formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in an antibacterially effective amount.

The present invention also provides a method of treating an animal, including a human being, having a bacterial disease which comprises administering to the animal an antibacterially effective amount of a compound of the formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

The present invention also relates to methods of preparing the compounds of formula I and to intermediates for the preparation of compounds of the formula I. Such intermediates include compounds of the formulae III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI and XII described below.

The compounds of the present invention may have chiral centers in view of the bridged structures resulting in formation of stereoisomers. These stereoisomers may be designated with reference to R and S rotation in accordance with standard nomenclature. The compounds of the invention include racemic mixtures and optical isomers.

Preferred compounds of the invention are those of formula I wherein R¹ is hydrogen or a pharmaceutically acceptable cation such as sodium or potassium.

Other preferred compounds are those of formula I wherein R² is ethyl or cyclopropyl and those wherein R⁵ is methyl or hydrogen. Particularly preferred compounds are those wherein R¹ is hydrogen or a pharmaceutically acceptable cation R² is ethyl or cyclopropyl, and R⁵ is methyl or hydrogen.

Specific preferred compounds are as follows:

1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-7-(6-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.2]non-3-yl)-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid;

1-ethyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-7-(6-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.2]non-3-yl)-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid;
1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-7-(3-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.2]non-6-yl)-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid;

1-ethyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-7-(3-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.2]non-6-yl)-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid; 5

1-ethyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-7-(3-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-6-yl)-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid;

1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-7-(3-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-6-yl)-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid;

1-ethyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-7-(6-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl)-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid;

and

1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-7-(6-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl)-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid. 10

The pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention preferably contain the above preferred and specific preferred compounds.

The compounds of formula I may be prepared by reacting a compound of the formula

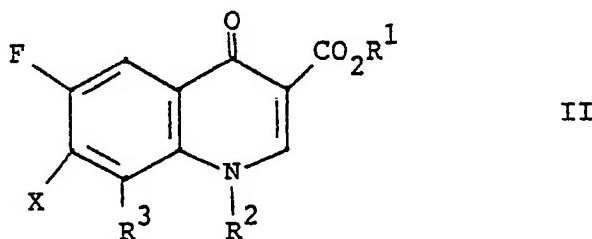
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with a compound of the formula R⁴H wherein R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ are as defined above in connection with formula I, and X is halogen (e.g., fluoro, chloro or bromo).

The reaction may be performed with or without a solvent, preferably at elevated temperature, and for a time sufficient to substantially complete the reaction. The reaction is preferably carried out in the presence of an acid acceptor such as an inorganic or organic base, e.g., an alkali metal or alkaline earth metal carbonate or bicarbonate or a tertiary amine such as triethylamine, pyridine, picoline, or 1,5-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-5-ene (DBU). 30

The solvents for this reaction are solvents which are non-reactive under the reaction conditions such as acetonitrile, tetrahydrofuran, ethanol, chloroform, dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO), dimethylformamide, pyridine, water, or mixtures thereof.

The reaction temperature usually ranges from about 20°C to about 150°C.

Starting materials of formula II are known in the art, e.g., as disclosed in European Patent Application 86307045.4 (Publication No. 0215650). 40

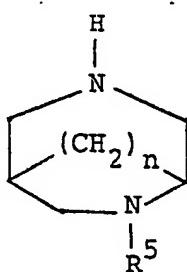
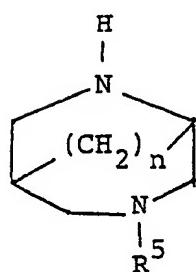
The starting materials of formula R⁴H have the following formulae

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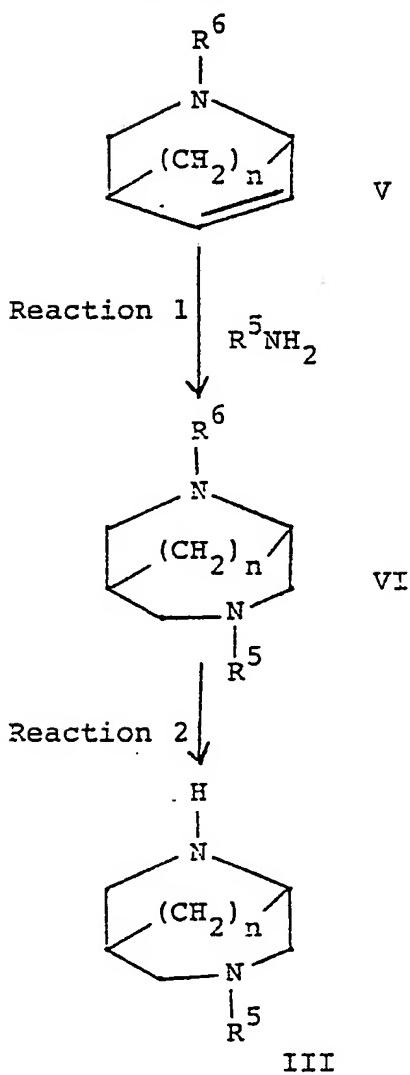
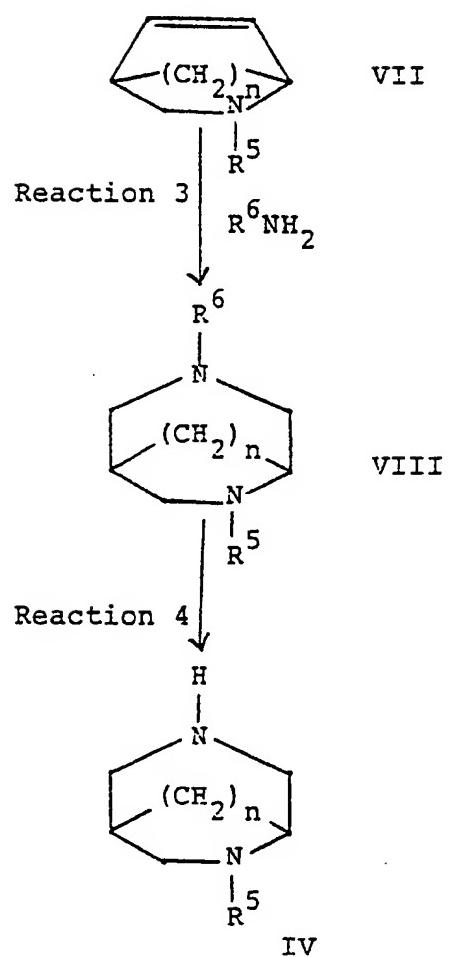
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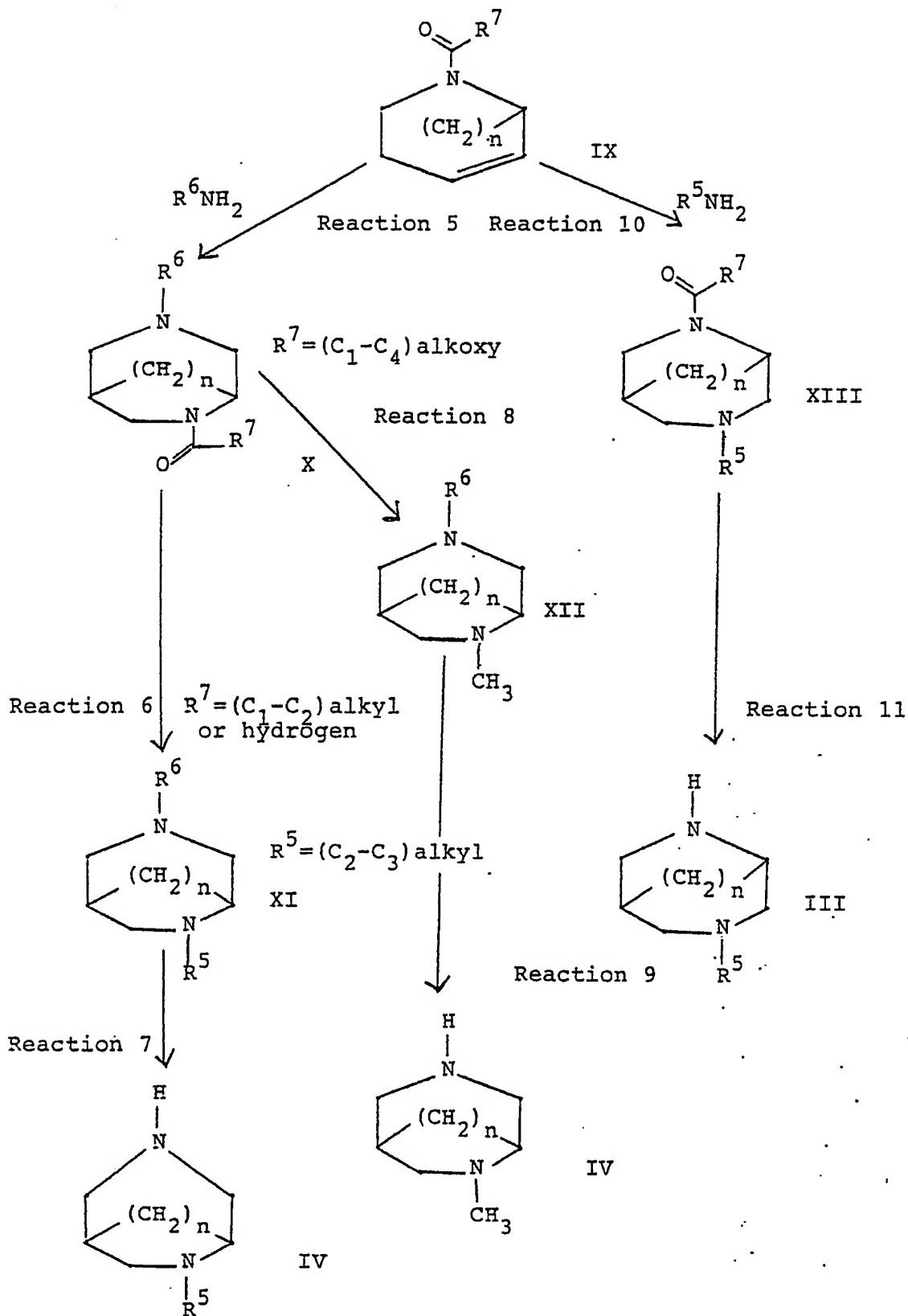
wherein n and R⁵ are as defined above. The compounds of formulae III and IV are novel compounds. The following reaction schemes illustrate the preparation of these compounds. 60

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Scheme 1Scheme 2

Scheme 3



As shown in Schemes 1, 2 and 3, a compound of the formula III may be prepared from a compound of the formula V or a compound of the formula IX and a compound of the formula IV may be prepared from a compound of the formula VII or a compound of the formula IX.

5 In the foregoing schemes, n is 1 or 2; R⁵ is as defined above; R⁶ is hydrogen or a group easily removed under reductive (e.g., hydrogenolysis) conditions (for example, benzyl para-methoxy benzyl or para-nitro benzyl); R⁷ is hydrogen, (C₁-C₄)alkyl or (C₁-C₄)alkoxy. Preferred R⁶ groups are hydrogen and benzyl.

10 Compounds of the formula V, VII and IX may be prepared by an aza Diels-Alder reaction (see S. Weinreb et al., *Heterocycles*, 12, 949 (1979)). Preferably, compounds of the formula V and VII are prepared by the method of Grieco (S.D. Larson et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 107, 1768 (1985)). Compounds of the formula IX wherein n is 2 are preferably prepared by the method of Cava (M. P. Cava et al., *J. Org. Chem.*, 30, 3772 (1965)). Unless indicated otherwise, the pressures under which the reactions of the above scheme are carried out are not critical but ambient pressure (i.e., about 1 atmosphere) is preferred.

15 In Reactions 1, 3, 5 and 10, a compound of the formula V, VII, or IX is dissolved in a protic or an aprotic solvent (in the case of reactions 1 and 3, an equivalent of acid (e.g., hydrochloric acid) is also added). The solvent is preferably methanol. The solution is maintained at a temperature of about -78 to about 0°C and is exposed first to an oxidizing agent (preferably, ozone) and then to a reducing agent (preferably, dimethylsulfide). The reaction mixture is then maintained at about -10 to about -25°C and an acid salt (preferably, the hydrochloride salt) of an appropriately substituted amine is added, together with a reducing agent (preferably, sodium cyanoborohydride, to prepare a compound of the formula VI, VIII, X or XIII by reductive amination. Further reactions proceed as follows:

Reaction 11

25 A compound of the formula XIII is converted to a compound of the formula III by acid hydrolysis, for example, by dissolving the compound of the formula VI in aqueous HBr and refluxing the reaction mixture.

Reactions 6 and 8

30 A compound of the formula X is converted to a compound of the formula XI (when R⁷ is C₁-C₂ alkyl) or to a compound of the formula XII (when R⁷ is (C₁-C₄) alkoxy) by reduction in an aprotic solvent at a temperature of about 0 to about 150°C. The solvent is preferably tetrahydrofuran and the reducing agent is preferably lithium aluminum hydride. It should be noted that in Reaction 6, the COR⁷ group is converted to R⁵.

Reactions 2, 4, 7 and 9

35 A compound of the formula VI is converted to a compound of the formula III, a compound of the formula VIII is converted to a compound of the formula IV, a compound of the formula XI is converted to a compound of the formula IV, and a compound of the formula XII is converted to compound of formula IV by reduction in a protic or aprotic solvent at a temperature of about 25 to about 100°C. Preferred solvents are methanol and acetic acid. Preferably, the reduction is accomplished by hydrogenation at a pressure of about 1 to about 100 atmospheres (preferably about 1 to about 5 atmospheres) in the presence of a transition metal catalyst (preferably, Pd(OH)₂ or Pd on carbon in the presence of an acid (preferably, HCl)). It should be noted that when R⁶ is hydrogen, Reactions 2, 4, 7, and 9 are not necessary.

45 The pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts of the compounds of the formula I are prepared in a conventional manner by treating a solution or suspension of the free base of the formula I with about one chemical equivalent of a pharmaceutically acceptable acid. Conventional concentration and recrystallization techniques are employed in isolating the salts. Illustrative of suitable acids are acetic, lactic, succinic, maleic, tartaric, citric, gluconic, ascorbic, benzoic, methanesulfonic, cinnamic, fumaric, phosphonic, hydrochloric, hydrobromic, hydroiodic, sulfamic and sulfonic acid.

50 The pharmaceutically acceptable cationic salts of the compounds of the formula I may be prepared by conventional methods from the corresponding acids, e.g., by reaction with about one equimolar amount of a base. Examples of suitable cationic salts are those of alkali metals such as sodium or potassium, alkaline earth metals such as magnesium or calcium, and ammonium or organic amines such as diethanol amine or N-methylglucamine.

55 The compounds of formula I and the pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts thereof are useful in the treatment of bacterial infections of broad spectrum, particularly the treatment of infections of gram-positive bacterial strains.

60 The compounds of the present invention may be administered alone, but will generally be administered in admixture with a pharmaceutical carrier selected with regard to the intended route of administration and standard pharmaceutical practice. For example, they can be administered orally or in the form of tablets containing such excipients as starch or lactose, or in capsules either alone or in admixture with excipients, or in the form of elixirs or suspensions containing flavoring or coloring agents. In the case of animals, they are advantageously contained in an animal feed or drinking water in a concentration of about 5 to about 5000 ppm, preferably about 25 to about 500 ppm. They can be injected parenterally, for example, intramuscularly, intravenously or subcutaneously. For parenteral administration, they are best used in the form of a sterile

aqueous solution which can contain other solutes, for example, enough salt or glucose to make the solution isotonic. In the case of animals, compounds can be administered intramuscularly or subcutaneously at dosage levels of about 0.1 to about 50 mg/kg/day, advantageously about 0.2 to about 10 mg/kg/day given in a single daily dose or up to 3 divided doses.

The invention also provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising an antibacterially effective amount of a compound of the formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof together with a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent or carrier.

The compounds of the present invention can be administered to humans for the treatment of bacterial diseases by either the oral or parenteral routes, and may be administered orally at dosage levels of about 0.1 to about 500 mg/kg/day, advantageously about 0.5 to about 50 mg/kg/day given in a single dose or up to 3 divided doses. For intramuscular or intravenous administration, dosage levels are about 0.1 to about 200 mg/kg/day, advantageously about 0.5 to about 50 mg/kg/day. While intramuscularly administration may be a single dose or up to 3 divided doses, intravenous administration can include a continuous drip. Variations will necessarily occur depending on the weight and condition of the subject being treated and the particular route of administration chosen as will be known to those skilled in the art.

The antibacterial activity of the compounds of the invention is shown by testing according to the Steer's replicator technique which is a standard *In vitro* bacterial testing method described by E. Steers et al., *Antibiotics and Chemotherapy*, 9, 307 (1959).

The following non-limiting examples illustrate the invention. All melting points referred to in the Examples are uncorrected.

Example 1

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2-Carboethoxy-2-azabicyclo[2.2.2]oct-5-ene

Following the procedure of Cava (M. P. Cava et al., *J. Org. Chem.*, 30, 3772 (1965)), with the Borne modification (R. F. Borne et al., *J. Med. Chem.*, 16, 853 (1973)), 50.0 g (0.32 mol) of methylene bisurethane and 31 ml (26.1 g, 0.33 mol) of 1,3-cyclohexadiene were condensed in 415 ml of benzene in the presence of 8.7 ml (10.0 g) of BF_3 etherate to provide 25.0 g (43%) of the title compound as a clear liquid, bp 74-75°C/0.2 Torr.

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3-Benzyl-6-carboethoxy-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.2]nonane

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A stream of ozone was passed through a 1.2 L methanol solution of 40.0 g (0.22 mol) of 2-carboethoxy-2-azabicyclo[2.2.2]oct-5-ene at -78°C for 5.5 hours. At that time, the reaction mixture became blue and it was found by thin layer chromatography (TLC) on silica gel, using 1:1 EtOAc(ethyl acetate)/hexane as the eluant, that the starting olefin had been consumed. Nitrogen was bubbled through the reaction mixture to remove excess ozone and 100 ml of dimethylsulfide was then added dropwise. The reaction mixture was then allowed to warm slowly to 0°C. Following 4 hours of additional stirring at 0°C, 200 g (1.39 mol) of benzylamine hydrochloride and 200 g of activated 3Å molecular sieves were added and the reaction mixture was stirred for 4 hours at room temperature. The reaction mixture was then cooled to 0°C and treated with a 200 ml methanol solution of 69.8 g (1.11 mol) of sodium cyanoborohydride dropwise over 40 minutes. Additional stirring was continued for 5 hours at room temperature followed by filtration, as the insoluble material was washed well with methanol. The filtrate was concentrated to an oil, cooled to 0°C, and carefully acidified (HCN evolution) with 500 ml of aqueous 1N HCl with stirring. After the effervescence had ceased (4 hours), sodium hydroxide pellets were added carefully at 0°C until the mixture was basic (pH 13). The oil that had separated was removed in a separatory funnel and combined with 5 x 100 ml EtOAc extracts of the aqueous layer which were then dried (K_2CO_3) and evaporated. Partial distillation of the oil (60°C, 2 Torr) to remove excess benzylamine and chromatography of the residue (63 g) on 290 g of silica gel using an EtOAc-hexane eluant (1:9 to 3:7) afforded 22.2 g of the title compound (R_f 0.65, EtOAc-hexane, 1:1) as an oil. The product was further purified by short-path distillation to provide 21.1 g (33%) as a pale yellow oil, bp 166-168°C/0.1 Torr; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 250 MHz) δ 1.20 and 1.24 (3H, two t, $J=7$), 1.4-1.6 (1H, m), 3.55 and 3.56 (3H, two s), 4.12 and 4.13 (2H, two quartets, $J=7$), 7.2-7.4 (5H, m); $\text{IR}(\text{CHCl}_3)$ 1673 cm^{-1} ; MS (m/e) 288 (M^+), 245, 197, 134, 91.

Anal. Calcd. for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$: C, 70.80; H, 8.39; N, 9.71. Found: C, 70.41; H, 8.20; N, 9.66.

Example 3

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3-Benzyl-6-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.2]nonane

To a suspension of 6.32 g (0.167 mol) of lithium aluminum hydride in 1.5 L of ether was added dropwise over 45 minutes a 200 ml ether solution of 20.96 g (0.073 mol) of 3-benzyl-6-carboethoxy-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.2]nonane. After a gentle reflux period of 2 hours, the mixture was chilled to 0°C and carefully quenched by the sequential addition of 6.32 ml of water, 6.32 ml of aqueous 15% aqueous NaOH solution, and 19.0 ml of water. The resulting salts were removed by filtration and were washed well with ether. The filtrate was dried (K_2CO_3) and evaporated to a clear oil which was distilled to provide 15.13 g (90%) of the title compound as a clear liquid, bp 120-122°C/0.1 Torr: 1H -NMR ($CDCl_3$, 250 MHz) δ 1.5-1.7 (1H, m), 1.8-2.0 (m, 3H), 2.4 (3H, S), 3.55 (2H, centroid of AB pattern, $J=15$), 7.2-7.4 (5H, m); ^{13}C -NMR ($CDCl_3$, 63 MHz) δ 22.7, 24.7, 31.8, 44.1, 57.2, 57.4, 58.1, 62.1, 62.5, 126.8, 128.2, 140.0.

Anal. Calcd. for $C_{17}H_{24}N_2O_2$: C, 78.21; H, 9.63; N, 12.16. Found: C, 78.42; H, 9.59; N, 12.08.

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Example 46-Methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.2]nonane Dihydrobromide

A 330 ml 1N HCl solution of 15.13 g (0.066 mol) of 3-benzyl-6-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.2]nonane was hydrogenated at 30 psi in the presence of 2.6 g of 10% Pd/C for 3 hours. After filtration of the catalyst and concentration of the filtrate, an oily residue was obtained. The oily residue was stirred for 2 hours in a 1 L methanol suspension of 250 g of Amberlite CG-400II ion-exchange resin (Fluka Chemical Corporation) which was prewashed sequentially with water, aqueous 1N NaOH solution, water, and methanol. The resin was then filtered and washed well with methanol, and the filtrate was acidified with 140 ml of aqueous 48% HBr solution. The solvent was removed and the residue was crystallized from isopropanol to provide 14.89 g (75%) of the title compound as a white solid, mp 295-300°C (dec.): 1H -NMR (D_2O , 300 MHz) δ 1.95-2.25 (3H, m), 2.35-2.54 (1H, m), 2.60-2.72 (1H, m), 2.03 (3H, S), 3.40-4.07 (7H, m); ^{13}C -NMR (D_2O , 75 MHz) δ 18.3, 28.0, 43.3, 52.5, 56.9, 57.5.

Anal. Calcd. for $C_8H_{10}N_2Br_2$: C, 31.81; H, 6.01; N, 9.27; Br, 52.91. Found: C, 31.72; H, 5.89; N, 9.23.

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Example 51-Cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-7-(6-methyl-3,6-dia-zabicyclo[3.2.2] non-3-yl)-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic Acid

A mixture of 1.00 g (3.77 mmol) of 1-cyclopropyl-6-difluoro-1,4-dihydro-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid, 2.51 g (8.30 mmol) of 6-methyl-3, 6-diazabicyclo[3.2.2]nonane dihydrobromide, 2.89 ml (2.82 g, 18.85 mmol) of 1,5-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-5-ene (DBU), and 100 ml of pyridine was heated to 80°C for 4.5 hours. The solvent was removed and the yellow residue was triturated with 60 ml of isopropanol and then washed with 4.0 ml of ether to provide 0.93 g of a pale yellow solid, mp 215-220°C. Recrystallization from methanol afforded 546 mg (38%) of the title compound, mp 225-226.5°C: 1H -NMR ($CDCl_3$ and CD_3OD , 250 MHz) δ 1.6-2.2 (5H, m), 2.25 (1H, broad S), 2.44 (3H, S), 2.80-3.02 (3H, m), 3.34-3.60 (4H, m), 3.70 (1H, dd, $J=5.12$), 7.32 (1H, d, $J=6$, 7.97 (1H, d, $J=13$), 8.72 (1H, S).

Anal. Calcd. for $C_{21}H_{24}FN_3O_3 \cdot \frac{1}{4}H_2O$: C, 64.58; H, 6.33; N, 10.78. Found: C, 64.63; H, 6.13; N, 10.73.

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Example 61-Ethyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-7-(6-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.2]non-3-yl)-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic Acid

A mixture of 84.5 mg (0.334 mmol) of 1-ethyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-7-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid (see British Patent 2,093,018), 117 mg (0.834 mmol) of 6-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.2]nonane (prepared by catalytic hydrogenation of 3-benzyl-6-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.2]nonane over $Pd(OH)_2$), and 5 ml of

pyridine was heated to 80°C for 12 hours. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (4 cm diameter, 2 cm height) using 15% CH₃OH/CHCl₃ as eluant to give 84 mg of a yellow solid. Trituration in ether afforded 39 mg of the title compound as a pale yellow powder, R_f 0.1, 15% CH₃OH/CHCl₃, mp 175-177°C; ¹H-NMR (250 MHZ, CDCl₃) δ 1.56 (3H, t, J=7), 2.52 (3H, S), 2.92 (2H, dd, J=4,14), 3.00 (2H, d, J=12), 3.43 (1H, d, J=12), 3.52 (2H, d, J=13), 3.74 (1H, dd, J=7,12), 4.32 (2H, q, J=7), 6.82 (1H, d, J=7), 8.04 (1H, d, J=12), 8.67 (1H, S). HRMS, found 373.1724, calcd. for C₂₀H₂₄FN₃O₃, 373.1799.

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Example 7

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6-Carboethoxy-3-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.2]nonane

Following the procedure for the synthesis of 3-benzyl-6-carboethoxy-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.2]nonane described in Example 2, 10 g (.055 mol) of 2-carboethoxy-2-azabicyclo[2.2.2]oct-5-ene was ozonolyzed and subjected to reductive amination using 37.3 g (0.552 mol) of methylamine hydrochloride and 17.3 g (0.276 mole) of sodium cyanoborohydride in the presence of 38 g of activated 3A° molecular sieves. After work-up, the reaction mixture (13.2 g) was purified by silica gel chromatography (10 cm height, 11.5 cm diameter) using 5% CH₃OH/CHCl₃ as eluant to provide 3.89 g (33%) of the title compound as a pale yellow oil (R_f 0.31, 5% CH₃OH/CHCl₃): ¹H-NMR (250 MHZ, CDCl₃) δ 1.15 and 1.18 (3H, two t, J=7), 1.37-1.50 (1H, m), 2.205 and 2.21 (3H, two S), 2.73-2.93 (2H, m), 3.15-3.27 (1H, m) 4.05 (2H, q, J=7); IR(CHCl₃) 1672 cm⁻¹; HRMS, found 212.1523 (M⁺), calcd. for C₁₁H₂₀N₂O₂ 212.1524.

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Example 8

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3-Methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.2]nonane Dihydrobromide

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A mixture of 852 mg of 6-carboethoxy-3-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.2]nonane and 15 ml of 33% HBr solution in acetic acid was heated to 70°C for 4 hours. Evaporation of the solvent and trituration of the solid residue in isopropanol afforded 951 mg (78%) of the title compound as a fluffy, tan solid, mp 297-300°C: ¹H-NMR (250 MHZ, D₂O) δ 2.02 (4H, m), 2.58-2.68 (1H, m), 3.04 (3H, S), 3.45-3.75 (4H, m), 3.85-4.15 (3H, m); ¹³C-NMR(63 MHZ, D₂O) 18.5, 19.6, 27.2, 45.1, 45.9, 48.0, 58.4, 62.7.

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Anal. Calcd. for C₈H₁₈N₂Br₂; C, 31.81; H, 6.01; N, 9.27. Found: C, 31.46; H, 5.82; N, 9.11.

Example 9

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1-Cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-7-(3-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.2]non-6-yl)-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic Acid

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A mixture of 57 mg (0.216 mmol) of 1-cyclopropyl-6,7-difluoro-1,4-dihydro-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid, 163 mg (0.54 mmol) of 3-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.2]nonane dihydrobromide, 177 μl (181 mg, 1.19 mmol) of 1,5-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-5-ene(DBU), and 100 ml of pyridine was heated to 80°C for 4 hours. The solvent was evaporated and the residue crystallized from isopropanol to afford 48 mg of the title compound as a white solid (R_f 0.14, 1BuOH (butyl alcohol), 1H₂O, CH₃COOH, 1EtOAc), mp 253-256°C: HRMS, found 385.1814, calcd. for C₂₁H₂₄O₃N₃F 385.1782.

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Example 10

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1-Ethyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-7-(3-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.2]non-6-yl)-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic Acid

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A mixture of 7.4 mg (0.0291 mmol) of 1-ethyl-6,7-difluoro-1,4-dihydro-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid (British Patent 2093018), 22 mg (0.0728 mmol) of 3-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.2]nonane dihydrobromide, 22 mg (0.146 mmol) of 1,5-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-5-ene, and 2 ml of pyridine was maintained at 100°C for 16 hours. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was diluted with CHCl₃ and extracted with an aqueous 1N HCl solution. The acidic extracts were backwashed with fresh CHCl₃, adjusted to pH8 with saturated aqueous

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NaHCO₃ solution, and extracted with CHCl₃. Drying (Na₂SO₄) of the CHCl₃ extracts and evaporation gave 17 mg of a yellow solid which was triturated in ether providing 10 mg of a solid, mp 177-185°C. Purification of the solid by silica gel chromatography {2 cm diameter, 8 cm height} with a 10% CH₃OH/CHCl₃ eluant gave 7 mg (64%) of the title compound mp 198-203°C: ¹H-NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.58 (2H, t, J=6), 2.37 (3H, S), 2.46 (1H, d, J=12), 2.64 (1H, d, J=12), 4.25 (2H, q, J=8), 6.48 (1H, d, J=7), 7.96 (1H, d, J=12), 8.58 (1H, S); HRMS, found 373.1852, calcd. for C₂₀H₂₄FN₃O₃ 373.1799.

Example 11

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2-Methyl-2-azabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-5-ene

15 Following the procedure of Grieco (S. D. Larson et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 107, 1768 (1985)), a mixture of 7.11 g (0.105 mol) of methylamine hydrochloride, 11.9 g (0.147 mol) of aqueous 37% formaldehyde solution, 13.9 g (0.211 mol) of cyclopentadiene, and 30 ml of water was stirred vigorously for 16 hours at room temperature. The mixture was diluted with 50 ml of water and the separated oil was extracted with ether (4 x 30 ml). The aqueous layer was basified by the addition of 6 g of KOH pellets and the mixture was extracted with ether (4 x 30 ml). Drying of the combined extracts (K₂CO₃) and evaporation of the solvent afforded 6.29 g (55%) of the title compound as an oil; ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 90MHz) δ 1.3-1.7 (3H, m), 2.19 (3H, S), 2.94 (1H, broad S), 2.21 (1H, dd, J=9 and 3), 3.80 (1H, broad S), 6.0-6.5 (2H, m).

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Example 123-benzyl-6-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]octane

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A solution of 5.07 g (46.4 mmol) of 2-methyl-2-azabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-5-ene in 30 ml of dioxane was treated with 20 ml of a 4.5N solution of hydrogen chloride in dioxane. After removal of the solvent, the residue was dissolved in 100 ml of methanol and the mixture was ozonolyzed at -78°C until a blue color persisted. 14 ml (11.8 g, 190 mmol) of dimethylsulfide was then added and the mixture was allowed to warm slowly to 0°C. The mixture was transferred to a 3-neck flask equipped with a mechanical stirring apparatus and 66.6 g (464 mmol) of benzylamine hydrochloride and 50 g of activated 3A molecular sieves were added at 0°C. The suspension was stirred for 16 hours as the ice bath was allowed to melt and then rechilled to 0°C before being treated with 14.6 g (232 mmol) of solid sodium cyanoborohydride. Following slow warming to room temperature over a 4.5-hour period, the insoluble material was removed by filtration and the filtrate was evaporated. The residue was diluted with 150 ml of water and carefully acidified by the dropwise addition of 200 ml of aqueous 6N HCl solution (HCN evolution) and the resulting mixture was stirred 16 hours at room temperature before being carefully basified (pH 14) with NaOH pellets. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (4 x 200 ml) and the extracts were dried (K₂CO₃), evaporated, and the excess benzylamine was removed by partial fractional distillation under high vacuum. Purification of the undistilled residue by silica gel chromatography (7 cm diameter, 16 cm height) using 89:CHCl₃, 10:CH₃OH, 1: concentrated aqueous NH₄OH (proportions by volume) as eluant and then by distillation (bp 105-106°C/O.5 Torr) afforded 4.00 g (40%) of 3-benzyl-6-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]octane as a pale yellow oil (R_f 0.1, 89:CHCl₃, 10:MeOH, 1:concentrated aqueous NH₄OH): ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 250 MHz) δ 1.44 (1H, d, J=10), 1.9-2.0 (1H, m), 2.10 (2H, d, J=8), 2.2-2.3 (1H, m), 2.41 (3H, S), 2.70 (2H, d, J=10), 2.9-3.1 (3H, m), 3.50 (2H, centroid of AB quartet, J=12), 7.15-7.35 (5H, m); ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 63 MHz) δ 35.4, 36.8, 37.7, 54.9, 57.7, 58.3, 58.7, 62.3, 126.8, 128.0, 128.8, 138.8; HRMS, found 216.1628, calcd. for C₁₄H₂₀O₂ 216.1641.

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Example 136-Methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]octane

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A solution of 509 mg (2.35 mmol) of a 3-benzyl-6-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]octane in 5 ml of methanol was hydrogenated at 45 psi for 10 hours in the presence of 500 mg of Pd(OH)₂ (Pearlman's catalyst). The catalyst was removed by filtration and the solvent was carefully evaporated to 462 mg (greater than theory) of the title compound as an oil: ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 60 MHz) δ 1.7 (1H, d, J=10), 2.8 (3H, S); MS (m/e), 216 (M⁺).

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Example 14

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6-Methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]octane Dihydrochloride

A mixture of 3.00 g of 3-benzyl-6-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]octane, 75 ml of methanol and 5 ml of concentrated aqueous hydrochloric acid was hydrogenated at 50 psi in the presence of 1 g of 10% Pd/C for 7 hours. The catalyst was removed by filtration and the filtrate was evaporated to a solid which was triturated in isopropanol and ether to afford 2.43 g (88%) of 6-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]octane dihydrochloride, mp 266-269°C.: ¹H-NMR (D₂O, 300 MHz) δ 2.22 (1H, d, J=13), 2.3-2.5 (1H, m), 3.06 (3H, s), 3.45 (1H, s), 3.53 (1H, d, J=13), 3.77 (1H, d, J=13), 4.18 (1H, s); ¹³C-NMR (D₂O + NaOD, 63 MHz) 35.1, 37.0, 41.3, 48.4, 50.4, 58.3, 61.0.

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Example 15

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1-Ethyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-7-(6-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl)-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic Acid

A mixture of 297 mg (2.35 mmol) of 6-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]octane, 228 mg (0.94 mmol) of 1-ethyl-6,7-difluoro-1,4-dihydro-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid and 10 ml of pyridine was heated to reflux and maintained at reflux for 16 hours. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was diluted with CHCl₃ and repeatedly extracted with aqueous 1N HCl solution. The combined acidic extracts were backwashed once with CHCl₃ and the pH was adjusted to 8.5 with aqueous NaOH solution. Extraction of this mixture with CHCl₃, drying (Na₂SO₄), and evaporation gave 441 mg of a brown solid which was further purified by silica gel chromatography (4 cm diameter, 2 cm height) using 18%CHCl₃, 2%CH₃OH, 0.5%CH₃COOH (all percents by volume as eluant). Evaporation of the appropriate fractions containing the fluorescent product and acid-base work-up (as described above) of the residue to remove acetic acid gave a yellow solid which was triturated in ether to 15 mg (40%) of the title compound as a yellow powder, mp 175-180°C; ¹H-NMR (DMSO d₆, 250 MHz) δ 1.44 (3H, t, J=7), 1.7 (1H, d, J=10), 1.85-2.0 (1H, m), 1.42 (3H, S), 2.63 (1H, d, J=7), 3.87 (1H, d, J=11), 4.59 (2H, broad q), 7.13 (1H, d, J=7), 7.90 (1H, d, J=13), 8.94 (1H, S).

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Example 16

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1-Cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-7-(6-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl)-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic Acid

A mixture of 212 mg (0.80 mmol) of 1-cyclopropyl-6,7-difluoro-1,4-dihydro-1-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid, 400 mg (2.00 mmol) of 6-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]octane dihydrochloride, 487 mg (3.20 mmol) of 1,5-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-5-ene (DBU), and 10 ml of pyridine was stirred at 60°C for 16 hours. The solvent was removed by rotary evaporation and the residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (2.5 in height x 30 mm diameter) using 95:5:1, CHCl₃:CH₃OH: acetic acid as eluant gave 123 mg of a white solid. Trituration in ether afforded 41 mg (13%) of the title compound, mp 226-228°C (dec). ¹H-NMR (300 MHZ, CDCl₃) δ 1.0-1.2 (4H, m), 1.66 (1H, d, J=12), 1.95-2.0 (1H, m), 2.0-2.05 (1H, m), 2.50 (3H, s), 3.67 (1H, broad d), 3.84 (1H, broad d), 7.22 (1H, broad d), 7.84 (1H, d, J=13), 8.59 (1H, s); MS m/e 371(M⁺), 351, 290, 82 (base).

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Example 17

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2-Benzyl-2-azabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-5-ene

Following the procedure of Grieco, (S. D. Larson et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 107, 1768 (1985)), a mixture of 5.0 g (0.0348 mol) of benzylamine hydrochloride, 3.95 g (0.0487 mol) of aqueous 37% formaldehyde solution, 4.6 g (0.0696 mol) of cyclopentadiene, and 10 ml of water was stirred vigorously for 16 hours at room temperature. The mixture was diluted with 20 ml of water and the separated oil was extracted with ether (2 x 20 ml). The aqueous layer was basified by the addition of 4 g of KOH pellets, and the turbid mixture was extracted with ether (3 x 25 ml). Drying (K₂CO₃) of the combined extracts and evaporation of the solvent afforded 7.5 g

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(greater than theory) of the title compound as an oil: $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (90 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.3-1.8 (3H, m), 2.95 (1H, s), 3.3-3.1 (1H, m), 3.49 (2H, centroid of AB pattern, $J=14$), 3.85 (1H, s), 6.05-6.2 (1H, m), 6.35-6.5 (1H, m), 7.25-7.5 (5H, m).

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Example 1810 6-Benzyl-3-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]octane

Following the procedure of Example 12, 8.44 g (45.6 mmol) of N-benzyl-2-azabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-5-ene was ozonolyzed as its hydrochloride salt and, following reduction of the ozonide, the crude dialdehyde was subjected to reductive amination using 30.8 g (456 mmol) of methylamine hydrochloride and 14.3 g (228 mmol) 15 of sodium cyanoborohydride. After work-up, the crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography (7 cm diameter, 15 cm height) using 94.5:1 to 89:10:1 (proportions by volume) $\text{CHCl}_3:\text{CH}_3\text{OH}:\text{concentrated aqueous NH}_3$ as eluant and then by distillation (bp 104-107°C/0.5 Torr) to provide 1.77 g (18%) of 20 6-Benzyl-3-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]octane (R_f 0.15, 89: CHCl_3 , 10: MeOH , 1: $\text{concentrated aqueous NH}_3$) as a pale yellow oil: $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (250 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.34 (1H, d, $J=9$), 1.92 (2H, d, $J=11$), 2.10 (1H, d, $J=9$), 2.28 (3H, s), 3.88 (2H, centroid of AB quartet, $J=13$), 7.1-7.7 (5H, m); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 63 MHz) δ 35.0, 35.4, 45.4, 57.0, 57.1, 58.4, 60.8, 126.6, 128.1, 128.5, 140.0; HRMS, found 216.1588, calcd. for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2$ 216.1626.

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Example 1930 3-Methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]octane

To a solution of 500 mg (2.35 mmol) of 6-benzyl-3-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]octane in 5 ml of methanol 35 was added 500 mg of palladium hydroxide (Pearlman's catalyst) and the mixture was hydrogenated at 50 psi for 6 hours using a Parr shaker apparatus. The catalyst was removed by filtration and the filtrate was concentrated to 297 mg (100%) of the title compound as a yellow oil: $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 300 MHz) δ 1.60 (1H, d, $J=12$), 1.9-2.1 (3H, m), 2.28 (3H, s), 2.48 (1H, d, $J=3$), 2.6-2.8 (1H, m), 2.2-2.35 (2H, m), 3.42 (1H, d, $J=12$), 3.97 (1H, t, $J=4$); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 75 MHz) δ 34.1, 34.6, 44.5, 48.5, 54.9, 56.6, 59.0.

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Example 2030 3-Methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]octane Dihydrochloride

Following the procedure of Example 14, 1.01 g of 6-benzyl-3-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]octane was 45 hydrogenated to provide 0.78 g (84%) of 3-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.1] octane dihydrochloride, mp 259-261°C; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (D_2O , 250 MHz) 2.05-2.2 (1H, m), 2.28 (1H, d, $J=13$), 2.98 (3H, s), 3.04 (1H, s), 3.35-3.8 (5H, m), 3.88 (1H, d, $J=13$), 4.38 (1H, s); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (D_2O , 63 MHz) δ 33.0, 33.6, 44.8, 48.2, 55.0, 55.5, 58.6. Anal. Calcd. for $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_4 \cdot 2\text{HCl} \cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$: C, 40.40; H, 8.23; N, 13.46. Found: C, 40.20, H, 7.89; N, 13.32.

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Example 2155 3-Methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]octane Dihydrobromide

To a methanolic (150 ml) suspension of 35 g of Amberlite CG-400-II ion exchange resin (Fluka Chemical Corporation), which was prewashed successively with H_2O , 1N aqueous NaOH solution, H_2O , and methanol, 60 was added 1.79 g (9.00 mmol) of 3-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]octane dihydrochloride and the mixture was stirred for 1.5 hours. The resin was filtered off (washed with methanol) and the filtrate was acidified with 30 ml of 48% aqueous HBr solution. The solvent was removed by rotary evaporation and the residue was crystallized from isopropanol to yield 1.42 g (54%) of 3-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]octane dihydrobromide as a partially hygroscopic solid, mp 280-283°C. The $^1\text{H-NMR}$ and $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ were essentially identical to that of the corresponding dihydrochloride salt.

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Example 221-Ethyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-7-(3-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-6-yl)-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic Acid

A mixture of 235 mg (0.926 mmol) of 1-ethyl-6,7-difluoro-1,4-dihydro-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid, 292 mg (2.31 mmol) of 3-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]-octane, and 10 ml of pyridine was maintained at 80°C for 16 hours. The solid residue after evaporation of the solvent was diluted with 20 ml of CHCl₃ and extracted with an aqueous 1N HCl solution (3 x 20 ml). The acidic extracts were basified to pH 8 with NaOH solution, saturated with NaCl, and extracted with CHCl₃. The CHCl₃ extracts were dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated to 125 mg of a red solid. Purification of this solid by silica gel chromatography (2 cm diameter, 4.5 cm height) with a 10% CH₃OH/CHCl₃ eluant gave 29 mg of a yellow solid which was triturated with ether to provide 23 mg (7%) of the title compound, 219-220°C; ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 250 MHz) δ 1.56 (3H, t, J=7), 1.74 (1H, d, J=12), 2.0-2.6 (3H, m), 2.28 (3H, S), 1.55-1.65 (1H, m), 2.93 (1H, d, J=12), 3.16 (1H, d, J=12), 3.4-3.7 (2H, m), 4.36 (2H, q, J=7), 4.45-4.6 (1H, m), 6.39 (1H, d, J=5), 7.95 (1H, d, J=13), 8.56 (1H, S), HRMS, found 359.1643, calcd. for C₁₉H₂₂FN₃O₃ 359.1643.

Example 231-Cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-7-(3-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-6-yl)-4-oxo-3-quinoline carboxylic Acid

A mixture of 300 mg (1.13 mmol) of 1-cyclopropyl-6,7-difluoro-1,4-dihydro-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid, 652 mg (2.26 mmol) of 3-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]octane dihydrobromide, 160 mg (5.65 mmol) of 1,5-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-5-ene (DBU), and 4 ml of pyridine was heated to 80°C for 3 hours. The solvent was removed by rotary evaporation and the residue was dissolved in CHCl₃ and extracted twice with aqueous 1N HCl solution. Following a CHCl₃ backwash, the pH of the combined acidic extracts was adjusted to 8.5 with aqueous NaHCO₃ solution and extracted with CHCl₃. The CHCl₃ extracts were dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated to an oil which was crystallized from Isopropanol to provide 211 mg (50%) of 1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-7-(3-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-6-yl)-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid, mp 207.5-208.5°C; ¹H-NMR (300MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.1-1.4 (6H, m), 1.66 (1H, d, J=12), 2.21 (3H, s), 2.5-2.6 (1H, m), 2.84 (1H, d, J=12), 3.08 (1H, d, J=12), 4.45 (1H, s), 6.85 (1H, d, J=7), 7.82 (1H, d, J=13), 8.57 (1H, s); HRMS, found 371.1640, calcd. for C₂₀H₂₂N₃O₃F 371.1646.

Example 24

The compounds of Examples 5,6,9,10,15,16,22 and 23 were tested for antibacterial activity and were found to be active against Staphylococcus aureus, Staphylococcus epidermidis, Streptococcus pyogenes, E. coli, Klebsiella, Pasteurella, Serratia, and Neisseria gonorrhoea at levels lower than 15 micrograms per ml.

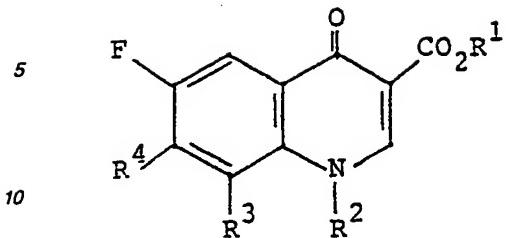
Claims**1. A compound of the formula**

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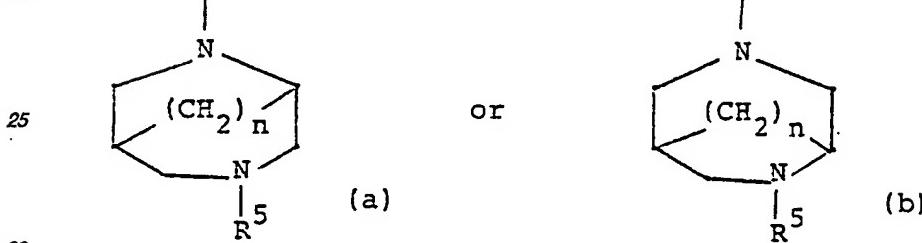
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or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof, wherein
R¹ is hydrogen, (C₁-C₆)alkyl, or a pharmaceutically acceptable cation;
R² is ethyl, fluoroethyl, p-fluorophenyl, p-hydroxyphenyl or cyclopropyl;
R³ is fluorine or hydrogen; and
R⁴ is

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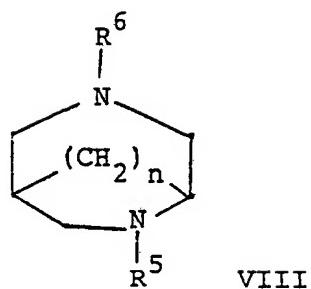
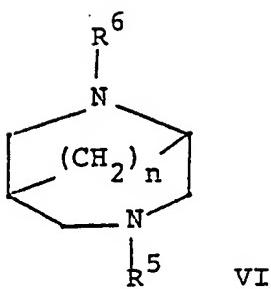


wherein n is 1 or 2 and R⁵ is hydrogen or (C₁-C₃alkyl).

2. A compound according to claim 1, wherein R¹ and R³ are hydrogen and R⁵ is methyl.
3. A compound according to claim 1, wherein R¹ and R³ are hydrogen and R⁵ is cyclopropyl.
- 35 4. A compound according to claim 1, said compound being selected from the group consisting of
1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-7-(6-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.2]non-3-yl)-4-oxo-3-quinoline carboxylic acid;
1-ethyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-7-(6-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.2]non-3-yl)-4-oxo-3-quinolinic acid;
- 40 5. A compound according to claim 1, said compound being selected from the group consisting of
1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-7-(3-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.2]non-6-yl)-4-oxo-3-quinoline carboxylic acid;
1-ethyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-7-(3-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.2]non-6-yl)-4-oxo-3-quinolinic acid;
- 45 6. A compound according to claim 1, said compound being selected from the group consisting of
1-ethyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-7-(3-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-6-yl)-4-oxo-3-quinoline carboxylic acid;
1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-7-(3-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-6-yl)-4-oxo-3-quinoline carboxylic acid;
- 50 7. A compound according to claim 1, said compound being selected from the group consisting of
1-ethyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-7-(6-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl)-4-oxo-3-quinolinic acid;
1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-7-(6-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl)-4-oxo-3-quinolinic acid; and
pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts of the foregoing compounds.
- 55 8. An antibacterial composition comprising a compound according to any one of the preceding claims in an amount sufficient for treatment of a bacterial infection, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
9. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 4, for use in medicine.
10. Use of a compound according to any one of claims 1 to 4 for manufacture of a medicament for treating bacterial infections.
11. A compound of the formula

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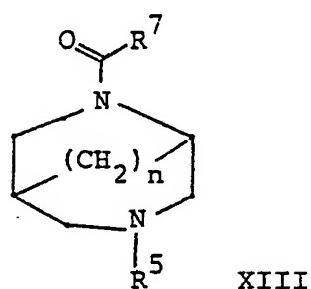
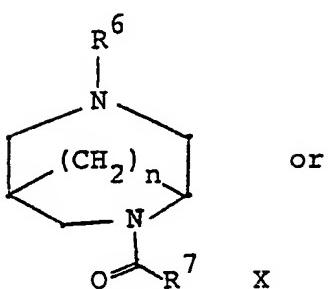
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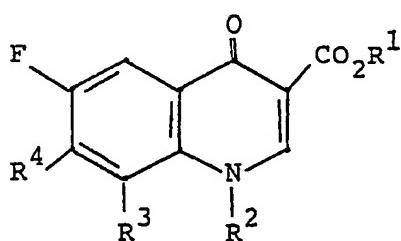
wherein n is 1 or 2; R⁵ is hydrogen or (C₁-C₃)alkyl; R⁶ is hydrogen or a group easily removed under reductive conditions; and R⁷ is hydrogen, (C₁-C₄)alkyl or (C₁-C₄)alkoxy.

9. A compound according to claim 8, wherein R⁶ is hydrogen, benzyl, para-nitro benzyl or paramethoxy benzyl.

10. A compound according to claim 9, wherein R⁶ is hydrogen or benzyl.

Claims for the following Contracting State: ES

1. A process for preparing a compound of the formula



or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof, wherein

R¹ is hydrogen, (C₁-C₆)alkyl, or a pharmaceutically acceptable cation;

R² is ethyl, fluoroethyl, p-fluorophenyl, p-hydroxyphenyl or cyclopropyl;

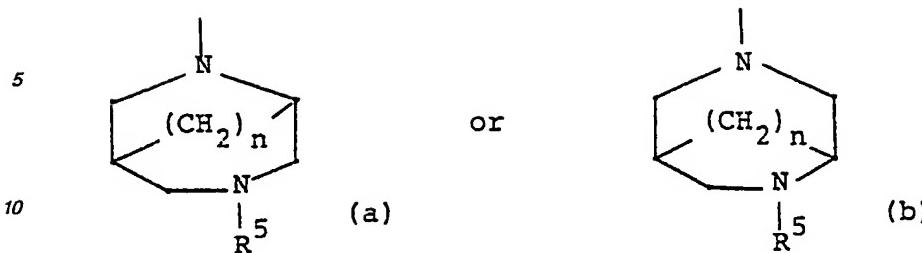
R³ is fluorine or hydrogen; and

R⁴ is

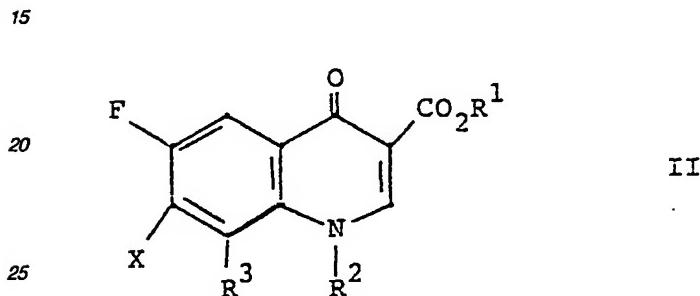
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wherein n is 1 or 2 and R⁵ is hydrogen or (C₁-C₃)alkyl, comprising reacting a compound of the formula



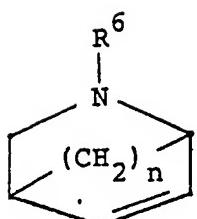
wherein R¹, R² and R³ are as defined above and X is halogen with a compound of the formula R⁴H wherein R⁴ is as defined above, and, if desired, preparing the acid addition salt.

- 30 2. A process according to claim 1, wherein R¹ and R³ are hydrogen and R⁵ is methyl.
3. A process according to claim 1, wherein R¹ and R³ are hydrogen and R⁵ is cyclopropyl.
4. A process according to claim 1, wherein said compound is selected from the group consisting of
 1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-7-(6-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.2]non-3-yl)-4-oxo-3-quinoline-
carboxylic acid;
 1-ethyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-7-(6-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.2]non-3-yl)-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic
acid;
 1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-7-(3-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.2]non-6-yl)-4-oxo-3-quinoline-
carboxylic acid;
 1-ethyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-7-(3-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.2]non-6-yl)-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic
acid;
 1-ethyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-7-(3-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-6-yl)-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic
acid;
 1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-7-(3-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-6-yl)-4-oxo-3-quinoline
carboxylic acid;
 1-ethyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-7-(6-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl)-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic
acid;
 1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-7-(6-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl)-4-oxo-3-quinoline-
carboxylic acid; and

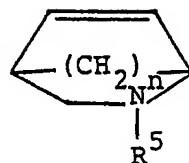
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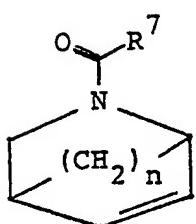
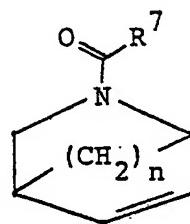


VII

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or
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respectively, wherein R⁶, R⁵ and R⁷ are as defined above, with a compound of the formula R⁵NH₂, R⁶NH₂, R⁶NH₂ or R⁵NH₂, respectively, wherein R⁵ and R⁶ as defined above, and, if desired,

(a) reducing a compound of the formula VI or VIII, wherein R⁸ is other than hydrogen and R⁵ is (C₁-C₃)alkyl, to a compound of the formula VI or VIII, respectively, wherein R⁸ is hydrogen;

(b) reducing a compound of the formula X

(i) wherein R⁷ is (C₁-C₂)alkyl and R⁶ is as defined above for formula X to prepare a compound of the formula VIII wherein R⁵ is (C₂-C₃)alkyl and, if desired, reducing the latter compound to a compound wherein R⁶ is hydrogen;

(ii) wherein R⁷ is (C₁-C₄)alkoxy and R⁶ is as defined above for formula X to prepare a compound of the VIII wherein R⁵ is methyl, and, if desired, reducing the latter compound to a compound wherein R⁶ is hydrogen; or

pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts of the foregoing compounds.

5. A process for preparing a compound of the formula

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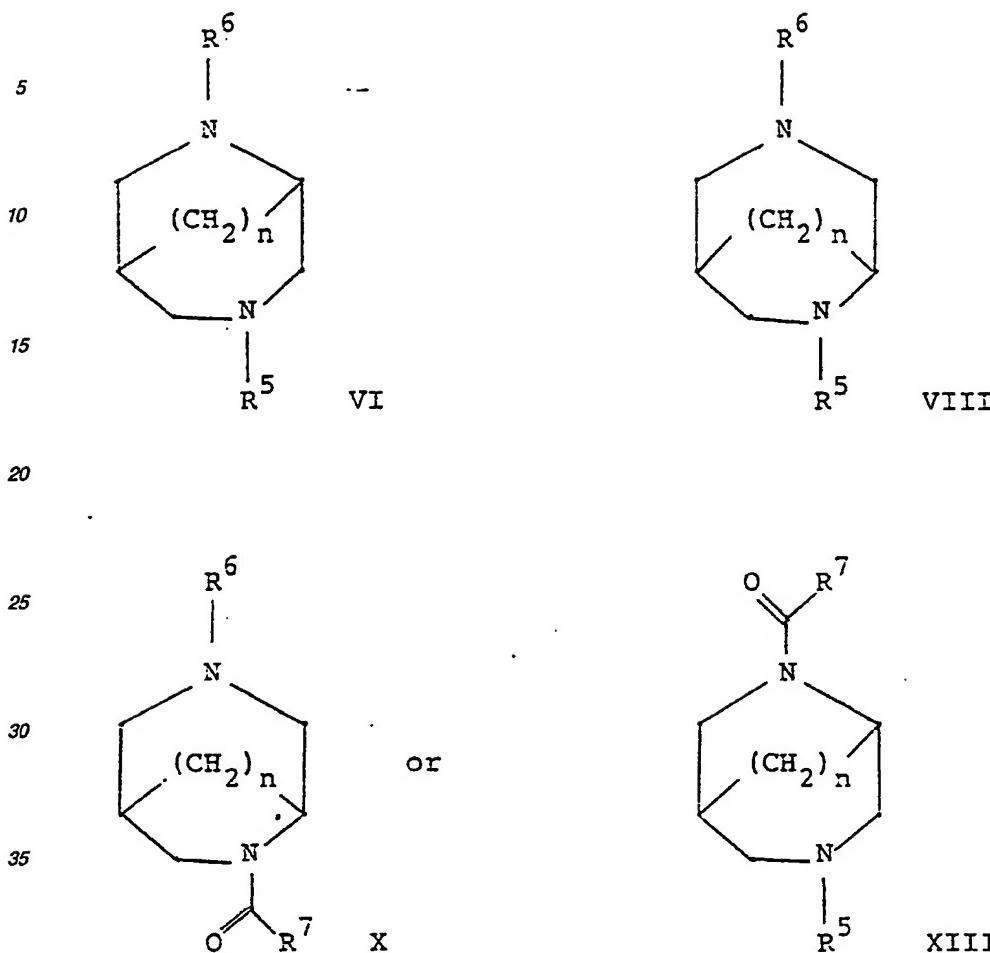
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wherein n is 1 or 2; R⁵ is hydrogen or (C₁-C₃) alkyl; R⁶ is hydrogen or a group easily removed under reductive conditions; and R⁷ is hydrogen, (C₁-C₄) alkyl or (C₁-C₄) alkoxy, comprising reacting a compound of the formula

(c) hydrolyzing a compound of the formula XIII wherein R⁶ and R⁷ are as defined above for formula XIII to prepare a compound of the formula VI wherein R⁶ is hydrogen.

6. A process according to claim 5, wherein said compound of the formula VI is prepared by reacting said compound of the formula V with said compound of the formula R⁵NH₂.

7. A process according to claim 5, wherein said compound of the formula VIII is prepared by reacting said compound of the formula VII with said compound of the formula R⁶NH₂.

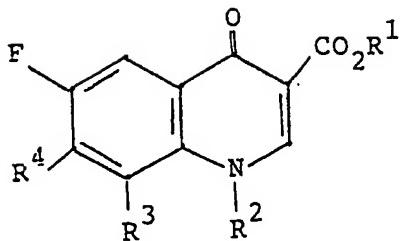
8. A process according to claim 5, wherein said compound of the formula X is prepared by reacting said compound of the formula IX with said compound of the formula R⁶NH₂.

9. A process according to claim 5, wherein said compound of the formula XIII is prepared by reacting said compound of the formula IX with said compound of the formula R⁵NH₂.

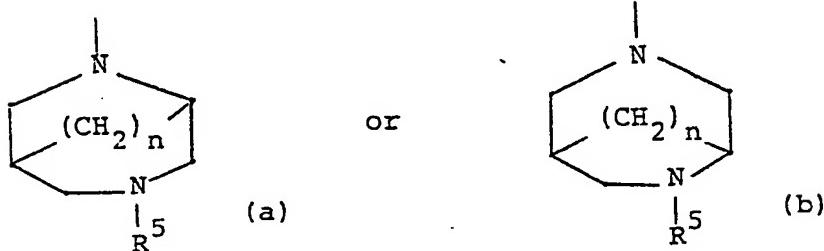
10. A process according to claim 5, wherein R⁶ is hydrogen, benzyl, para-nitro benzyl or paramethoxy benzyl.

Claims for the following Contracting State: GR

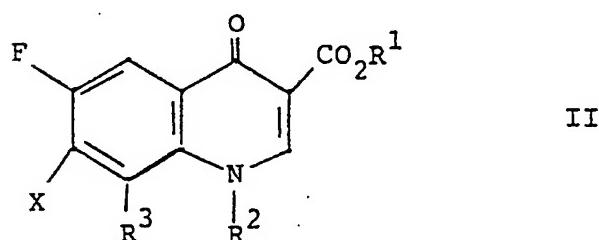
- 60 1. A process for preparing a compound of the formula



or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof, wherein
 R¹ is hydrogen, (C₁-C₆) alkyl, or a pharmaceutically acceptable cation;
 R² is ethyl, fluoroethyl, p-fluorophenyl, p-hydroxyphenyl or cyclopropyl;
 R³ is fluorine or hydrogen; and
 R⁴ is



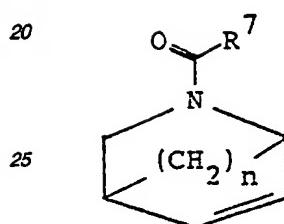
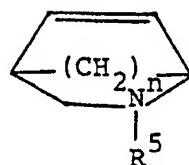
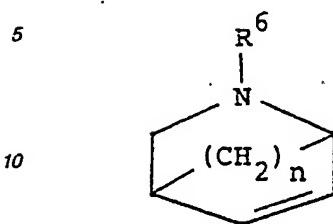
wherein n is 1 or 2 and R⁵ is hydrogen or (C₁-C₃) alkyl, comprising reacting a compound of the formula



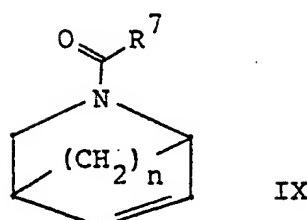
wherein R¹, R² and R³ are as defined above and X is halogen with a compound of the formula R⁴H wherein R⁴ is as defined above, and, if desired, preparing the acid addition salt.

2. A process according to claim 1, wherein R¹ and R³ are hydrogen and R⁵ is methyl.
3. A process according to claim 1, wherein R¹ and R³ are hydrogen and R⁵ is cyclopropyl.
4. A process according to claim 1, wherein said compound is selected from the group consisting of
 1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-7-(6-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.2]non-3-yl)-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid;
 1-ethyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-7-(6-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.2]non-3-yl)-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid;
 1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-7-(3-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.2]non-6-yl)-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid;
 1-ethyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-7-(3-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.2]non-6-yl)-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid;
 1-ethyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-7-(3-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-6-yl)-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid;
 1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-7-(3-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-6-yl)-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid;
 1-ethyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-7-(6-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl)-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid;
 1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-7-(6-methyl-3,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl)-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid;

carboxylic acid; and



OR



30 respectively, wherein R⁶, R⁵ and R⁷ are as defined above, with a compound of the formula R⁵NH₂, R⁶NH₂, R⁶NH₂ or R⁵NH₂, respectively, wherein R⁵ and R⁶ are as defined above, and, if desired,

(a) reducing a compound of the formula VI or VIII, wherein R⁶ is other than hydrogen and R⁵ is (C₁-C₃) alkyl, to a compound of the formula VI or VIII, respectively, wherein R⁶ is hydrogen;

(b) reducing a compound of the formula X

35 (i) wherein R⁷ is (C₁-C₂) alkyl and R⁸ is as defined above for formula X to prepare a compound of the formula VIII wherein R⁵ is (C₂-C₃) alkyl and, if desired, reducing the latter compound to a compound wherein R⁸ is hydrogen;

(ii) wherein R⁷ is (C₁-C₄) alkoxy and R⁶ is as defined above for formula X to prepare a compound of the formula VIII wherein R⁵ is methyl, and, if desired, reducing the latter compound to a compound wherein R⁸ is hydrogen; or

40 pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts of the foregoing compounds.

5. A process for preparing a compound of the formula

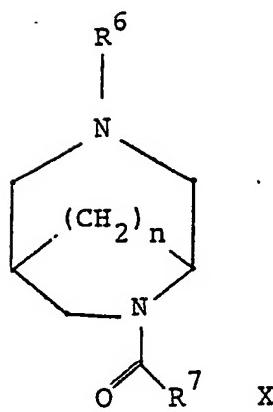
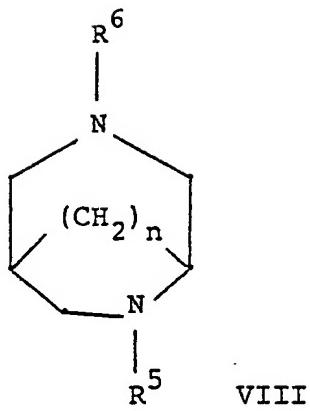
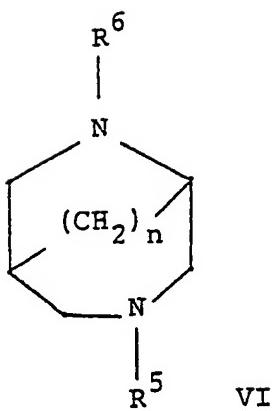
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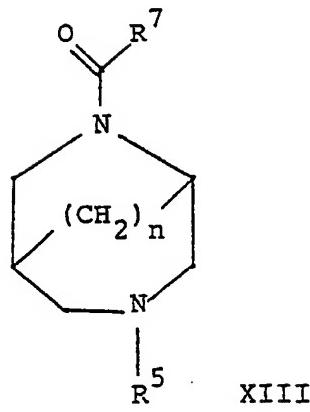
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or



wherein n is 1 or 2; R⁵ is hydrogen or (C₁-C₃) alkyl; R⁶ is hydrogen or a group easily removed under reductive conditions; and R⁷ is hydrogen, (C₁-C₄) alkyl or (C₁-C₄) alkoxy, comprising reacting a compound of the formula

(c) hydrolyzing a compound of the formula XIII wherein R⁵ and R⁷ are as defined above for formula XIII to prepare a compound of the formula VI wherein R⁶ is hydrogen.

6. A process according to claim 5, wherein said compound of the formula VI is prepared by reacting said compound of the formula V with said compound of the formula R⁵NH₂.

7. A process according to claim 5, wherein said compound of the formula VIII is prepared by reacting said compound of the formula VII with said compound of the formula R⁶NH₂.

8. A process according to claim 5, wherein said compound of the formula X is prepared by reacting said compound of the formula IX with said compound of the formula R⁶NH₂.

9. A process according to claim 5, wherein said compound of the formula XIII is prepared by reacting said compound of the formula IX with said compound of the formula R⁵NH₂.

10. A process according to claim 5, wherein R⁶ is hydrogen, benzyl, para-nitro benzyl or paramethoxy benzyl.

11. A compound of the formula

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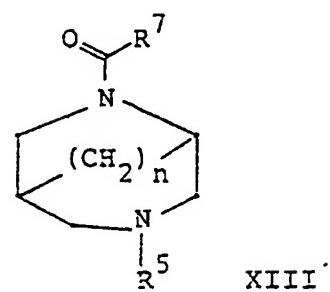
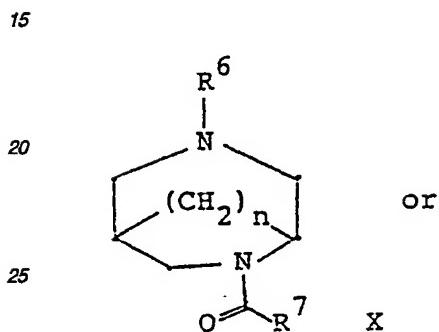
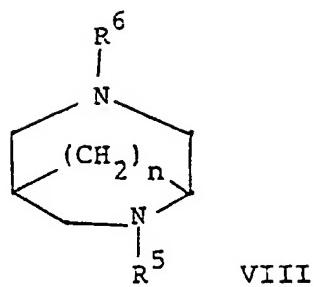
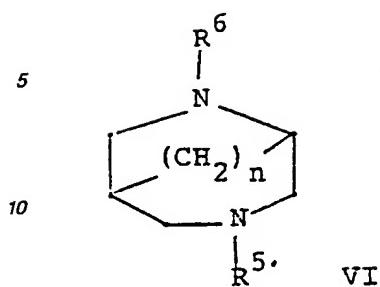
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30 wherein n is 1 or 2; R⁵ is hydrogen or (C₁-C₃)alkyl; R⁶ is hydrogen or a group easily removed under reductive conditions; and R⁷ is hydrogen, (C₁-C₄)alkyl or (C₁-C₄)alkoxy.

12. A compound according to claim 11, wherein R⁶ is hydrogen, benzyl, para-nitro benzyl or paramethoxy benzyl.

13. A compound according to claim 12, wherein R⁶ is hydrogen or benzyl.

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